STATE AND CITY POLITICS.

The Opposing Political Forces Set Their Squadrons in the Field.

A Brief Political Retrospect-"What Might Have Been"-Fenton and the Republican Organization-The Rule or Ruin Policy-Tae True Philosophy of Political Movements in the City-The New Registration Law and the Mayor's Peace Proclamation-Parting Reflections on the Republican Muddle-A United Democracy-The Nominations and the Coming Great Democratic Jubilee.

For of all sad words of tongue or pen The saddest are these: it might have been

then a retrospect is taken of the condition of erenity, contentedness and good feeling that prevalled in the republican ranks no longer ago than e genial month of June last, and when that condition is contrasted with the bitterness, discord an division which now exist the melancholy words of the inspired republican poet, Whittier, appear to be peculiarly applicable to his party and his cause in

Then we had that fine old specimen of the plo neer merchants of New York, who laid the foundation and built up the commerce of this great city of the sea -Moses H. Grinnell, who had been identied-boy and man-with the ever growing and increasing greatness of the metropolis, seated in the Collector's chair, presiding over the business of the customs, a picture in him self of the peace and good will which prevailed everywhere throughout the republican ranks. He s a link connected with the aristocratic past-the old whig antecedents of the republican party-the friend and social companion of Webster and Clay and the other great leaders of that period so memorable in our history, and thoroughly identified with the progress of the present. A Collector of the golden time in his golden prime. He had passed the period of passion and party ambition. He had no personal aspirations or any purpose but to do his whole duty. He belonged to no section and was the special friend or partisan of no faction. With malice toward none and charity to all in the republican ranks, there were no barriers through to any man's progress arising out of the past and the future was open to the ambition of all who were enrolled under the republican dags. There vas no division or possibility of division under such ocal leadership, so far as the Custom House chief ontrols the republican party. Then Fenton and Conkling had no quarrel or cause of quarrel. Their relations were perfectly understood and mutually agreeable. Conking was monarch of all he surred in the ornamental department. He was a senator without followers, and without any necessity of looking after the welfare of adherents. He had no care and no concern in the management of the politics of the State; he was only called upon at rare intervals for a political speech in which to picture "the red eye of battle," and other unusual and romantic views of what were to the workingmen of the day pregnant events and stern reality. Fenton, with his ambition uncurbed nd his political vision unclouded, was left to do the work of the party in the State. He had proved aimself the ablest political and party manager that ever held the reins of power in the State of New York. He had organized victory out of the very laws of defeat. Thurlow Weed in the State was a managing politician. He had simply to conduct a prosperous concern and to pay regular dividends from a seif-sustaining business.

FENTON AND THE REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE. Fenton, on the contrary, found the political conserus of the State broken down and almost bankrupt under the declining hands of Weed, and was ander the necessity of re-creating, consolidating and disciplining anew the republican forces. He tnew every man, and his true measure, of any consequence, on either site of the political forces in this state, and he could sit down before a map of the State, and he could sit down before a map of the State, assign leaders and dietate a plan of battle with an atmost absolute assurance of results, as the best military commander in the actual field of battle, he is so that we will be so that the best military commander in the actual field of battle, he is so that the word of the word is signal victory over Hofman and a combination of democrats, old line whigs, Seward and weed republicans, Philadelphia corruptionists and a coalition of the very men who are now placed in control of the republican party. He had, before this "cruel war" began, every encouragethis "cruel war" began, every encouragement and incitement to his enorts. All the objects of legitimate political ambition were before him and within reasonable grasp. He might look forward to a seat in the Cabinet, or a

the might look forward to a seat in the Cabinet, or a first class mission acroad or to a continuance if that was his modest desire, to an honored pince in the Senate of the United States. His supporters, the senate of the United States organization according to their miduence and act official position under the administration. If his happy state of things had been left undisturbed and the politics of the State permitted to flow on a natural channels and a State tlocket had been nominated, with a recognized chieffain such as Horace Greegy or Marshai C. Roberts for Governor, what a aliferent aspect the political field in this State would wear to-day from that it really presents. And if the administration leaders could only restore the peace and unity of the party to the condition watch existed before war was made upon Fenton and his followers, and before the control of party affairs was placed in the hands of the old Seward and weed disorganizers—what a happy feeling it would be to leaders and to the party:

A POLITICAL NIGHTMARE.

It would be like an awakening from an oppressive nightmare, after and rate a heavy supper of lobster, weightrarebit and lobscowse, producing somewhat of the delightful emotions which Louis Napoleon might be supposed to experience should be awaken one of these fine mornings and fanc himself at the parace of the Tuileries, and realize that he had accepted the Prince of Honerzollorn; had gloated over the submission of King whitam and Bismarck; and there had beyn no wars, no dread-th slaughters of the French people or desolgation of the Samish crown by the Prince of Honerzollorn; had gloated over the submission of King whitam and Bismarck; and there had beyn no wars, no dread-this laughters of the French people or desolgation of the Cramn, fields and nonnumental claics; no geletarroe, no hight of personal puniness or body blatchmess; no attempt at suicide under dereat, and no greater formation for all the troubles which have overaken him but that he had gone to sicep after a heavy dinner in an incomfortable "Sedan" chair with the easterly wind blowing on him from one of the palace windows opening on the Seine. The pointeal mixakes and blunders made in regard to the republican party in this State are almost as great and disastrons in a sense as that which has overtaken Napoleon in regard to his management of the afairs of France. Paris is besieged, and the citadel of the republican party is not only in a state of siege, but of insurrection, with the old companions in arms engaged in a hand to hand deathly struggle. A reign of terrorism has been instituted by the new regime of the party against the old leaders; every hope and aspiration of the future has been cut of from those who in the past bore the heat and burden of the day, and unineal and unpracticed but incapable and vindictive hands are doing the speedy work of party demolition.

BULE OR BUIN POLICY.

hands are doing the speedy work of party demoiljon.

RULE OR RUIN FOLICY.

If the revolution had not been attempted and the
work of "rule or rule" been commenced, everything
in the way of success and victory would have been
possible. Now nothing is possible except the extermination of one division or other of the factions
who are fighting for the standard of the State.
If has ceased to be a contest for the success of the
party against the common enemy and has become
a struggle for the control of the party organization
and the overthrow of leaders new or old, as Conkling's
"red eye" of battle may turn. In the language of
William H. Seward, "an irrepressible conflict" has
been mangurated, and the immediate future of the
party shall have no story to tell except the issue of
the internal strife. What interest have the old
jeaders in the State to desire the success of the
present exterminating policy of the "reds" of the
party who have gained temporary ascendancy?
They are simply asked to dig their own graves
before they are invited to their own functals.
Such is the picture of what is to-day the condition of the republican party, of what it was
and what might have been had it been left in its
condition of prosperity, and what it is by the attempted unsuccessful revolution which has only
resulted in insurrection and a widespread feeling of
mutual hatred between the leaders of large and
small degree, in every section of the State, and
established, instead of a consolidated party, a pointcal vendetts.

Democracy and deluding the unexperienced warrors, had suddenly turned upon and overwhelmed them with defeat. It had, under the idea of respectability and punishment to rebellion, turned out of its General Committee the men specially marked as the representatives of the dangerous classes in the community—such as Morrissey. Fox, the present leader of the beagles of the government hunting down naturalized citizens; Jimmy Hayes, Soldier Flynn, Hogan. Tony Miller and the rest of the mobilots. It will be remembered that last winter, when these same parties were supposed to be on the verge of success, they had arranged their programme with Morrissey for Chambertain; Jimmy Hayes, Tony Miller and Pete Mitchell at the head of the police; Hogan or Smith for Mayor; John Fox Sherili, with power to the latter to appoint sufficient deputies to ensure the reign of mobilaw, and, in lact, a general surrender of the city to the management of the very roughest and most desperate elements forming the soum of the democratic pool. And It will not be forgotten what widespread apprehension existed at the prospect of the success of these desperate men. Superadded to this Fox and Hayes were the leaders in the old Board of Supervisors, and had as such amassed several hundred thousand dollars cach, and the Board of which they were such conspicuous members was repealed by the Legislature, adding intensity to their windcitiveness. It was a happy idea to take advantage of this defection in the interest of the republican party, and everything was harmoniously arranged to accomplish it.

How THE REFURILOAN MANAGERS WERE MISLED. The expected accession from this source created that false sense of security which led to the matake in the appointments in this State, acceptable to its general interests, with no dbsppointments in they be demonstrated in the prospect of this. The tableau opens with Conkling's isour on Fenton's neck, and every other man. And then, too, the whole character of the contest belief the prospect of the state, in regard to loc

mutual destruction.

SECOND CHAPTER IN THE PLOT—MILITARY INTERVENTION.

A happy fusion secured with the Fox-Morrissey
gang, the next movement to accomplish success in
the state was to secure the passage of laws in Congress which would give the control of the machinery
of the election to the republicans, anded by the desperatices of the Young bemocracy, and the production of a general condition of panic and disorder in
the democratic ranks. It was supposed that these
laws would be bitterly resisted by the democratic
masses, and under the captivating pretence of securing purity of elections the Governor might be
pustified in filling the forts around the city and
the parks and places in the city with troops,
and thus the elections would be controlled
by bayonets as absolutely here as they have
been in the Southern States. But there have
been several difficulties in the way of the success of
this game. In the first place, the men who have
been notoriously guity of trandulers practices at
elections are those who term the leaders and compose the rank and file of the Young Democracy—
rox, Morrissey, Hayes and their well-known
agents—and the expulsion of these men from the
Tammany organization has shown the public that
the Tammany regency themselves have determined
to put down all irregular practices at elections. The
truth is, that all that is needed at any time to secure
an overwhelming democratic trumph is a fair
registry and a full and honest vote. The practices of the Tammany regency themselves have determined to put down all irregular practices at elections. The truth is, that all that is needed at any time to scare an overwheleaung democratic trimainh is a fair registry and a flui and honest vote. The practices of the expelled traitors had disgusted thousands of the democratic voters, who now, when we are to have honest elections, will embrace the opportunity to vote. Then, too, last winter the new Election law, adepted as part of the scheme of the new Charter, furnishes every safeguard against franchient voting or false counting. In addition to all this, the Tammany leaders have adopted every precaution to avoid bad feeling and resistance to the provocation to violence set on foot by the republican leaders in this city. Let us see what these acts of provocation have been, in the first place, we have, taking the lead in the execution and enforcement of these laws of Congress, Judge Advocate General Foster, the malignant persecutor, even to the death, of Mrs. Surratt. He opened the campaign by a violent and intemperate speech about shooting down voters and using the bayonet upon our naturalized citizens at the polls. He is the turn head and ready hand in the lead of the movements to create disturbance. Then comes Marshai Sharpe, mounting the stump at every street corner, proclaiming the direful and bloody deeds that are to be done to keep the peace. Then we have had the appointment by a judge of the United States court of supervisors of election all on one side, under a law which contemplates that each point can party shall be represented. The appointments and that he is to be one of the chief mistruments in surring up miscaler. Then the fact is that these supervisors are, for the most part, or that pertion of them who claim to be democrate, and the very men who have systematically committed frants of elections in the past. Again, there is are, men more or less of desperate character, and the very men who have systematically committed frands at elections in the past. Again, there is Davenport, one of Bea Butler's instruments of vengeance, appointed as a commissioner to execute the law, with the notorious Theodore Allen sitting in law, with the notorious Theodore Alien sisting in state in the Eighth ward as a sort of deputy commissioner, surrounded by the satraps of power, prepared for any work that may be assigned him. Besides all this, the supervisors or commissioners thus appointed, acting under such auspices, transcend their powers in undertaking to arrest voters without authority, so that one of the United States Commissioners is compelled to come out with the judicial declaration repudiating these acts of arbitrary arrests and of assumption, aggression and irritation. Cortainly if a disturbance is not produced it will be no fault of the desperate agencies set on foot by the government to produce it.

DEMOCRATIC APPEAL FOR PEACE—THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

On the other hand, the democratic leaders are calm, parient and thoughthut to prevent any under resistance which would give color to the efforts on foot to produce a rathtary reign of terror in our city. The

On the other hand, the democratic leaders are calm, patient and thoughtuit to prevent any undue resistance which would give color to the efforts on foot to produce a military reign of terror in our city. The history in a proclamation, advises the people to forego one of the days of registry in order to avoid the collision which had been arranged for between the federal anthorities and the civil officers of the law, and advising his constituents to submit to any provocation rather than be instrumental in any way in a disturbance of the public peace. The result of all these efforts has been that perfect quiet has been preserved throughout the city. Fosier has been folled and has hoped for opportunity to "fire" upon the people disappointed. All the efforts of Fox, Morrissey & Co. 15 incite to flot have signally failed, and the people have united on a determination to quietly maintain their rights at the ballot box—the first day's registry showing, as one result of this purpose, 20,000 more votes than ever before were registered in a single day—and it is certain that the final consequence with be the fullest expression of the people at the sallot box that has been witnessed in our city and the largest democratic expression of the people at the sallot box that has been witnessed in our city and the largest democrate majority ever cast by our citizens. If the effort had been to adopt every means, political and personal, to consolidate and energize the democratic party of the city and State no greater success could have been accomplished than that produced by the reckless, intemperate and desperate means resorted to by the federal agents, and the foolish and unprincipled attempt to purchase a democratic vote for Woodford and the republican party from such agents as Fox, Morrissey, Leiwith and Co.

Partition Effections on the Espublican Muddle. From this time forward it would seem scarcely worth while, even for the purposes of the history of this campaign, to notice the divisions and quarrels and ends which have sprung

party we concerned, has no higher purpose than to control are simply asked to dig their own graves before they are invited to their own funerals. Such is the piecure of what is to-day the condition of the republican party, of what it was and what might have been had it been left in its condition of prosperity, and what it is by the attempted unsuccessful revolution which has only resulted in insurection and a widespread feeling of mutual hatred between the leaders of large and small degree, in every section of the State, and established, instead of a consolidated party, a political vendetts.

In this city.

It was a shrewd and far-seeing idea of the President to effect, if possible, a combination of the hostile elements of the democracy in this city in aid of the republican organization by the promise of local endorsements and support. In a great party such as that of the democracy in this city in aid of the republican organization by the promise of local endorsements and support. In a great party such as that of the democracy in this city in aid of his endorsements and support. In a great party such as that of the democracy in this city in aid of his endorsements and support. In a great party such as that of the democracy in this city there may be numerous malcontents more pager to satisfy a feeling of personal revenge for his appointed ambition than devoted to party principles, and the field in this respect seemed ripe for a republican harvest. Tammany Hall alsat which showed that the spirit of the peopie was ripe for the times. Every nomination was endorsed by a dissenting voice. This was because the nominations were made in obedience to the demands of the peopie was ripe for the times. Every nomination was endorsed by a dissenting voice. This was because the nominations were made in obedience to the demands of the peopie was ripe for the times. Every nomination was endorsed by a dissenting voice. This was because the nominations were made in obedience to the demands of the peopie was ripe for the province o

racy of New York and the nominations of Keenan. Young and Herrmann have proved wise and judicious. One incident occurred which shows how true the people are to their chosen leaders. A letter was received from the theorem and ers. A letter was read in which he states emphatically "I will be with you in Tammany Hall on that occasion," a thrill went through the convention. Every man rose instantly to his feet and cheered for glorious little Mao, the hero of the people.

The GREAT DEMOCRATIC JULIER.

The coming demonstration promises to be the grandest spectacle ever witnessed in the city. Union square and Fourteenth street will be illuminated with overy variety of light. Fireworks in set pieces, rockets, itoman candles, explosive cannonades. Chinese lanterns. Haming chariots, illuminated banners, and all the devices of the pyrotechnic art; nearly one hundred thousand men will march in procession, with music, flags and banners, political motioes, ships drawn on wheels, trumphal cars, and every form of political display. The procession will be reviewed by General McClellan, assisted by the Committee of Arrangements, of which that master hand in producing political effect, boughts Taylor, is chairman. Also assisting at the review will probably be Governor forman, ex-Governor Seymour and the Governors of New Jersey and Connecticut, within the hall and at the principal stands outside the hall there will be distinguished democratic speakers from all parts of the Union. In fact, this promises to be a great democratic jubice and the greatest political celebration of the times. With the vast numbers that will be attracted by this spectacutar display, there will be, no doubt, over half a million of people participating either as actors or spectators. The whole arrangements have been under the direction of Douglas Taylor, the veterian manager of democratic celebrations in this city. As this may be his last effort as an organizer of demonstrations, he is determined that it shall be the most barillant of all his previous triun

In addition to the nomination of county officers, which were made with such unanimity, the democracy have placed in the field their several candidates for Congress.

In the Fourth district Morgan Jones has been again nominated for Congress. He was the immediate predecessor of the present incumbent, John Fox, whom he now succeeds. John Fox has been nominated by the Young Democracy. He does not expect to be elected by a fair vote, but says he will be counted in by Congress. This bargam is a fine commentory upon the republican outcry for purity of elections. Of what avail is an election by the people of a corrupt combination in Congress invariably sets aside the voice and representatives of the people of a corrupt combination in Congress invariably sets aside the voice and representatives of the people of a corrupt combination in Congress invariably sets aside the voice and representatives of the people of accure voting members for their Congressional Jobs? Notwithstanding, however, that Mr. Jones has received the Tammany nomination there is an under current at work which between this and the 5th November will most likely effect a change in the political situation, and present Mr. Rooseveit as the Tammany candidate for democratic voies, and Mr. Jones as a sacrifice to political experiency. But independent of Jones, Fox or Rooseveit, there is another candidate in the field who bases ins chains to the suffrages of the electors upon his own individual merits and devotion to the interests of the constituency. This is Mr. David Wennyss Jobson, whose electioneering pronunclamento ngs been most winely disseminated throughout the district, and who submits himself and his cause to the unplassed and never failing Judgment of public opinion. If not elected he will certainly write a graphite history of the frue cause of his defeat, and add it as another contribution to the innumerable histories from his pen. If the electors of the district fear an expose of their internation, which may be a farge and the contribution to the i

times past.
In the sixth district S. Sl.Cox has been nominated,
with a fair prospect of having a clear field, and it
may be relied upon as a certainty that the chizens
will have the benefit of his services in the next Con-

with have the benefit of his services in the next congress.

In the Seventh district Smith Ely, Jr., has secured all the nominations, and will have an immense majority at the polls. He is a merchant of large capacity, well skilled in public affairs, and will, no doubt, prove a valuable addition to the city delegation in the next Congress. There is little likelihoot of a republican opposition to Mr. Ely.

In the Eighth district James Brooks has been remominated. The Young Domocracy have put in the field a carpet-bagger named Wadsworth, a youth to laime unknown, except that he has soone connection with the Seventh Avenue Railroad, it is said that he is willing to bleed freely, and will spend \$20,000 or \$40,000 for the honor. This is unusual liberality, and, if carried out, promises a good time for the boys between this and the sit November, including target companies and street corner clabs; but it will not be any serious obstacle to the regular nomination, and Brooks' majority will be from six to eight thousand, as before.

In the Ninth district Fernando Wood is carrying everything before him. He has secured the unanimous nomination of Tammany and all the factions and divisions of the party. He has shown in his management in the district the master hand of an experienced and thorough politician. His course in Congress in behalf of adopted citizens and his faithful and devoted attention to all subjects relating to the commercial and all material interests of the city have made him exceedingly popular, and he will be returned by a largely increased majority.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

The contestants in the field for legislative knones are more numerous, active and turbulent than in any other department of local politics.

In the first district, composed of the First, Second. Third and Fifth wards, the struggle is unusually exciting. Nicholas Muller, John Callaghan and John Egan, all of the First ward; Patrick Kerrin, of the Third; John L. Whitton and James H. Madigan, of the Fifth, are prominently considered in conn

iomination.
In the second district Dennis Burns, the far-famed member from Sligo, has no competitor, and will be elected by the usual sweeping majority. In the Third district there will be a very hazy con-

In the Third district there will be a very hazy conflict. John Hayes, an able young lawyer, born in the district and known to every resident in it, will be the regular nominee. Jimmy Hayes, from the ranks of the Young bemocracy, hopes, through some hocus pocus of the supervisors of election and by preventing naturalized critzens from voting, to secure some kind of a show; but as ne has no promise to be counted in by the republicans, like his associates, fox and Morrissey, the probability is that he will sneak out of the field before it becomes too hazy for him between this and election day.

In the Fath district Peter Mitchell, the present incumbent, will be left at home to recuperate, and George H. Lourle, an old representative of the district, will be placed in the field by the Eighth ward Thunderbolt, Senator Norton. Chris Johnson will be Theodore Alien's candidate, but he will not do mittel harm.

muce harm.

In the Fourth district John J. Blair will be the regular nominee and will have his election sure. In the Sixth district Timothy J. Campbell will be renominated and re-elected.

In the Seventh district John Carey is booked with a season ticker for Albany. He was a intinful representative hast year, and is popular with all classes in his district.

in his district.

In the Eighth district, comprising parts of the Tenth, Eleventh and Seveneenth wards, there is quite a struggie, with every probability that Martin Natchtman, who represented the district last year, with be renominated. It will not do for the leaders to set him aside, as he is a strong man, and about the only representative the Germans will have in the delegation excepting Cook in the Twelth.

In the Ninth district Wilham J. Bergen has declined a renomination, and a strong movement has strict. Eighth district, comprising parts of the

delegation excepting Cook in the Twellin.

In the Ninth district Wilham J. Bergen has declined a renomination, and a strong movement has been set on foot to induce Samuel J. Lewis, a popular member of the Board of Education, to accept a nomination, but he prefers to devote himself to the more congenial field of public school education and to buce his time for legislative nonors, James O'Neil will, therefore, be the candidate of the united democracy in this district.

In the Tenth district, it is not yet settled whether Owen Morphy, Charles G. Cornell or some equally popular man will be named.

In the Eleventh district—this district was carried by the republicans last year, but only through divisions in the democratic ranks—a minor will be effected on some such man as George W. Varian, Peter Treanor, B. K. Murphy, John McGowan or Larry O'Brien.

In the Twelfth district William W. Cook, the present membeut, a lineal descendant of the famous Captain Cook, will be renominated and re-elected almost unanimously to look after the Prussian Germanic aspect of public affairs at Albany.

In the Thriteenth district Richard Fianagan has settled all his political difficulties, and will undoubtedly be renominated and re-elected.

In the Furteenth district,—This is the district represented by John R. Bennessey, who became involved in the public school imbroglio. He is again in the field, but no candidate is yet determined upon.

In the Fifteenth district,—Alexander Frear will be

volved in the public school imbrogho. He is again in the field, but no candidate is yet determined upon.

In the Fifteenth district.—Alexander Frear will be renominated for this political ward Gibraitar. Mr. Frear is one of the ablest, willest cutest and most indefatigable political managers, increases his majorities from year to year, and the prospect is he will have almost a unanimous vote at the election.

In the Seventeenth district.—This is a rural district—in fact, a tooralrooral district. It is the home of the Big Judge with the big stick. He has performed immense pedestrian feats in efforts to secure harmony among his unruly followers, but every new attempt at harmony only adds to the divisions that prevail. The candidates afready in the field are William Joyce, a popular man in the district, and one whom all would delight to hone if he should come before the electors as the regular nominee; John E. Green, formerly Clerk of the Board of Councilment, an indefatigable worker; John L. Flagg, a German candidate and formerly a representative of the district; John Whalen, a young resident of the ward; Peter Masterson, a member of the great Masterson family, and a host of others. There seems to be no way out of this difficulty except by taking up a new man. In this connection Edwin Connolly—no relation to the Big Judge—of the Sixty-ninth regiment, a man of character, substance and ability, is spoken of, and could be be induced to accept the nomination he would be supported by every interest in the district. There seems, however, no prospect that Mr. Connolly will accept.

In the Euchteenth district,—Tats is a great demo-

accept.

In the Eighteenth district.—This is a great demo-

cratic stronghold, and the local leaders should make every sacrince to secure harmony. It is a place in which political bains should be applied to healing wounds. If the Tammany leaders possess magnanimity and wisdom equal to the situation they will take up Major Leander Buck and cordially endorse and support him. It remains to be seen whether they will rise to the occasion or provoke a needless and suicidal strife.

In the Nineteenth district Tom Fields has no competitor. He has proved a benefactor to his constituency and has done more for the advancement of the interests of the upper section of the city than any other one representative. The improvement of the boulevards and Monint Morris square, the introduction of music to the people, are largely due to him. He has also specially devoted himself to the interests of the laboring classes at large. He will be unnimously re elected.

In the Twentieth district honest John Brown's soul is still marching on to Albany. Browny is one of the veterans of the democracy, his first vote having been cast for Thomas Jefferson, and he has been identified prominently with all the glories and triumphs of the great democratic party. He has been the intimate friend and associate of the old democratic chiefs, such as Stephen A. Donglas, J. T. Brady, John Van Buren and others, and, in short, every man. Woman and child desire to see honest John live Ora hundred years, that he may serve the district in Albany.

John live for a hundred years, that he may serve the district in Abany.

In the Twenty-first district Speaker William Hitchman—thrice Speaker of the Assembly—will be remominated and re-elected. He has descredly more influence in the Legislature than any representative in the city or State, and his aervices will be especially necessary at this period, when so much legislation is required for the improvement of this rapidly developing district. John Foley, who is nothing if not disorganizing, is trying to create a division in the district. He could have no influence even if he went to Albany, as he is known as a political Islimaelite, with bis hand against everybody and everybody's hand against him. It would be folly to cast away votes upon him as against a candidate of Mr. Hitchman's great and large experience of the wants attended to.

In connection wish the candidacy of John Foley for the Assembly from the Nineteenth district we

In the lective in the land wang cartached to an endorsement of Mr. John Foley as candidate for Assembly. I beg to state that my name did not appear in this connection with my knowledge or consent.

2.3 M.S.S.GNOWLEY,
218 East Seventy minth street.

THE METROPOLITAN GARRISON.

The Great Election Bugaboo Exploded-Six Hundred United States Troops in and About New York City-Where They are Stationed

and How Commanded. In view of the bitter animosity existing between the rival political factions in this city a great dea has been said, and many charges have been made upon both sides in regard to the conduct of each party in their hercuseau preparations for the coming contest at the bailot box. Among various other things it is charged that the general government, which, of course, means the republican party, is fill-ing the city with United States troops, to be used by them on the 8th of next month to influence the election, or, in other words, intimidate the democratic voters, and prevent, by sheer force, their casting of

Under these circumstances, and wishing to ascer tain the truth or fallacy of this charge, a reporter of the HERALD yesterday called upon Colonel Keever, Adjutant General of the Department of the East, and was by him assured that there is no foun-dation whatever for the assertion. The troops now THE GARRISON OF THIS CITY,

torming

THE GARRISON OF THIS CITY,
he said, are not more than six hundred in number,
and have been stationed here two or three years.
Not only is the present garrison very small, but there
is no miention on the part of the Washington authorities to increase it. It is true, the colonel
said, that one company of heavy artillery—
Battery I, of the First regiment—has been ordered from Fort Delaware to Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, but this is only to take the place
of another battery recently ordered away from
the latter place. In his opinion, and it is
certainly worth "considerable," the military authorities of this city could not possibly, even in the
greatest emergency, call out more than 400 or 500
effective troops. In proof of this assertion, he furnished the reporter with the following list of stations in and about the harbor, with their respective
garrisons:—

This fort, which is situated on the west side of the Narrows, Staten Island, is garrisoned by Company B, of the First United States artillery, numbering about sixty men, all told. The following is a list of the officers:—Major John M. Brennan, commanding post; J. C. McKee, post sutgeon; Captain Guy V. Henry, commanding battery; First Lieutenant L. A. Chamberin, First Lieutenant A. H. Merrill, Second Lieutenant G. P. Colton, and Second Lieutenant W. W. Hubbell.

Lieutenant G. P. Colton, and Second Lieutenant W. W. Hubbell.

FORT HAMILTON.

This is a very extensive work, situated on the east side of the Narrows, immediately opposite Fort Wadsworth. It is garrisoned by four companies—viz., C, D, H and M—of the First artiliter, numbering not more than two hundred and forty men, under the command of Colonel Israel Vosges, commander of the regiment and post. First Lieutenant J. H. Connschman is the post adjutant; Lieutenant R. M. Hall is the acting assistant quartermaster and commissary and R. H. Alexander is the post surgeon. Captain W. W. Maynader commands Battery C, and has for his lieutenants T. H. B. Counselman, Charles King, Jr., and H. L. Harris. Captain Henry W. Classon commands Battery D, and his lieutenants are J. W. Dillenbeck, R. W. Shaw and W. H. Reynolds, Jr. Captain W. L. Haskin commands Battery H, and has E, D. Wheeler and D. W. Taylor for his lieutenants. Captain S. S. Langdom commands Battery M. and his Lieutenants are P. D. Sanger, Daniel D. Wheeler, James E. Bell and Thomas H. Bathar.

D. W. Taylor for his lientenants. Caprain S. S. Langdon commands Battery M. and his Lieutenants are P. D. Sanger, Daniel D. Wheeler, James E. Bell and Thomas H. Barber.

PORT WOOD

Is situated, as above stated, on Bedloe's Island, and is garrisoned by Company E of the same regiment as the above. The commander of the post is Golonel J. A. Hasken. C. C. Gray is the post surgeon, and Captain F. E. Taylor commands the battery. The lieutenants are C. P. Eakin, J. L. Rathbone, J. W. K. Davis and T. V. Deary.

FORT COLUMBUS

is on Governor's Island, and is one of the oldest lorts in the harbor. It is used as a recraiting station, and has now in and around it about four hundred troops, nearly all of whom are 'raw recruits,' who are sent of in squads from day to day to various stations. Colonel Thomas if. Neili is at present commanding Fort Columbus. Captain C. D. Viel commands Company A of what is called the "permanent party," Lieutenant Edward A. Beiger commands Company B, music boys. Captain George L. Taylor commands Company C, permanent party, Lieutenant James Regan is post adjutant and heutenant R. G. Ruthford is acting assistant quarrermaster and assistant commissary of subststence. Lieutenants E. C. Price and James Collins are also stationed at the fort.

WILETT'S POINT.

at the fort.

WILLETT'S POINT.

There are now stationed at this place three companies of the United States Engineer battailon, numbering about 130 men, all told, under the command of Major Henry L. Abbott.

The Military Department of the East, of which New York forms a considerable part, is under command of Major General Irwin McDowell.

CUBA LIBRE.

Sympathy with the Caban Patriots. The Cuban League of the United States has issued the following circular:-

The Iollowing circular:—

HEADQUARTERS CHEAN LEAGUE OF THE)

NEW YORK, Oct. 32, 1870.

SID—At a general meeting of the Cuban League of the United States, held in the city of New York, on the 18th inst, the Executive Committee of the League was instructed to address all candidates for Congress and for executive offices in the several States, and solicit from them an expression of views upon the question involved in the struggle for independence now conducted by the people of Cuta.

The League was organized and is conducted for the purpose of giving practical expression to the symplatics of the American people with the cause of republican liberty in Cuba, and to assist by all legal means in securing to the people of that island the right to govern themselves.

In pursuance of the resolution above referred to the undersigned Executive Committee respectfully request that you will favor them with an expression of your views on the Cuban question, and also inform them whether the League may count upon your co-operation, if elected to the office for which you are a candidate, in endeavoring to reverse the unfriendly attitude of the national administration toward the patriot people of Cuba, and to secure at least such joux and impartial neutrality as the Cuban beligerents have a right to demand from the government of the United States. Very respectfully.

C. K. Graham, William H. Morris,

demand from the gov spectfully, C. K. Graham, Frank P. Biair, Casains M. Clay, Alexander Shaler, Etnab Allen, Gordon Granger, Thomas E. Stewart, C. W. Darling, Charles A. Dana, J. M. Macias, William H. Morris, J. H. Van Allen. Douglas Faylor, Gideon J. Tucker, Joseph J. Bartiett, John Oakey, Bernard Casserly, E. C. Stedman, Abraham Duryea.

H. C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

THE ST. PATRICK'S ALLIANCE ASSOCIATION.

Mayor Hall in a Charitable Role. The following correspondence has passed be-tween Mayor Hall and the President of the St. JAMES J. TRAYNOR, Secretary St. Patrick's Alliance Asso.

Patrick's Alliance Association. It speaks for itself:ciation:—
DEAR SIR - Will you do me the favor to present the enclosed to your association for benevolent purposes, with best
wishes for your good work and yourself. Yours, dc.
A. OAKEY HALL,

Wishes for your good work and yourself. Yours, Ac.

A. OAKEY HALL:—

DEAR SIR—The trustees of the St. Patrick's Alliance Association of the city of New York gratefully acknowledge your munificent donation of \$500, which will make gian the home of many a widow and orphan. You had already endeared yourself to the members of our association by presiding at our summer featival and by your eulogy on Daniel O'Connell, a name dear to every true Irishman; but this further and aubstantial token of your sympathy with our countrymen is sincerely appreciated by the members of the St. Patriot's Aliance association, who wish you all possible happiness and suggess. Very faithfully yours.

JAMES J. TRAYNOS.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The annual sermon before the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church with be preached this evening by Rev. Charles H. Hull, D. D., rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.

Rev. Oscar Hugo will preach this morning on the Bible Question" in the Eighty-sixth street Presbylerian church, and in the evening in the Beekman Hill

Methodist Episcopal church.

Rev. P. L. Davies will preach this morning and evening in the Berean Baptist church.

Services morning and afternoon in the Church of the Holy Light, Seventh avenue. The rector will preach in the morning, and Rev. Dr. W. A. McVickar in the afternoon.

Rev. Abbott Brown will preach this morning and afternoon in the Church of the Reformation, Fiftieth

Rev. Dr. Inglis, of Hamilton, Canada, will preach this morning, and Rev. B. V. Collins, of Passaic, N. J., in the evening. There will be memorial services in the Laight

street Baptist church this morning and evening. Preaching by Rev. Drs. Cox and Evarts.
Rev. E. C. Sweetser will preach at Plympton

Building, Ninta street, this morning. Rev J. M. Pullman will preach at the Church of Dur Saviour, Sixta Universalist, Thirty-fifth street,

this morning and evening.

Rev. George H. Hepworth will preach this morning and evening in the Church of the Messiah. Unitarian Denomination" will be the subject of the

seven, ten and eleven A. M., and four and eight P. M. Morning preacher, the Rev. C. R. Brainard, rector of Quincy, Mass. Evening preacher, the Rev. A. A. Curtis, rector of Mount Calvary enurch, Balti-

Rev. W. W. Evarts, D. D., of Chicago, will preach in the Central Baptist church, Forty-second street,

The St. John's Methodist Episcopal Sabbath chool, Ffty-third street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, will be reopened this afternoon at two o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Revs. C. S. Harrower, D. L. Marks and Mr. Andrew

The Right Rev. Bishop Clark, of Long Island, will

The Rev. Canon Hoose, rector of Turnbridge Wells, England, will preach in the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth avenue and Tenth street, this morning at eleven o'clock.

Rev. E. C. Sweetser will preach this evening in the church corner of Bleecker and Downing streets the first of a series of expository sermons on the "Universalist Belief." Subject-"The Universalis Idea of God."

Rev. E. R. Keyos will lecture in Steinway Hall this vening on the dectrines of Swedenborg. Subject, "Jesus Christ the Only Cod."

Rev. C. S. Harrower will preach this morning and evening in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church, Forty-first street.

Rev. J. R. Kendrick will preach morning and evening in the Tabernacle Baptist church, Second avenue.

Broadway Tabernacie this evening. Subject, "Separation from National Churches and the Conflict Beween Separation and Puritanism. Mrs. Emma Hardinge will speak this morning and evening in Apollo Hall before the Society of Spiritu-

The Greek Church-Father Bierring Never : Professor in the Roman Catholic Seminary at Baltimore-A Card from Its Superior-

Reminiscence of Prince Demetrius de Gal-St. Mary's Seminary of St. Sulpice, Baltimore, Oct. 20, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD;-I have read the following in your paper of the 16th nst., and under this head-"The Orthodox Greek Church":-

We have already noticed the fact of an establish ment of an Orthodox Greek church in this city un-der the auspices of the Russian government. * * When completed it will be under the care of Father Ejerring, formerly a professor of theology in the Roman Catholic Seminary at Baltimore, who a short time ago embraced the Greek faith.

Now, dear sir, by sending out to the world this piece of intelligence you have given to the institution under my charge, St. Mary's Seminary of St. Sulpice (the only one ever known in Baltimore as the Roman Catholic Seminary), a very unenviable notoriety. I ought to disclaim it, and to request you to give to my protest the same publicity you have given to what I would resent as a slander, were it not, as I suppose it, only the result of misinforma-

tion.

No, Mr. Bjerring has never been a professor of theology, and is not even known in this insultation, thanks to God. The chair of theology of St. Mary's

thanks to God. The chair of theology of St. Mary's has never been occupied by an apostate to our noly faith.

St. Mary's Seminary has been connected, it is true, with one once a member of the Greek Church, but whose record is far different—with the late key. Prince Demetrius A. de Gailitzin, the Aposte of the Allegnanies. Born a Prince and a member of the Greek Church, raised, as he said himself, in prejudices against reveiation and contempt of religion, and although ali the male members of his family were either Greeks or Protestants, he resolved, however, to embrace the Catholic faith, which alone, upon impartial inquiry, appeared to him the only pure religion of Jesus Christ. With this conviction he visited America, and, relinquishing a princely fortune, abandouing the loftlest rank of nobility, and all his hopes of worldly grandeur, he entered this institution as a student of divinity, was subsequently ordained as a Catholic priest, and devoted all his life as a pioneer of the true istit, to the poor, humble and laborious apostolate of Western Pennsylvania, where his memory is held in benediction.

A priest true to his character cannot apostatize

A priest true to his character cannot apostatize from the Catholic faith. I remain, very sincerely, yours, &c.,

J. PAUL DUBREUL, D. D.,
Superior of St. Mary's Semmary of St. Sulpice, Bal-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The great power which is working in the mind of

the world to bring nations together so that they shall know each other and learn to respect and like one another is especially displayed in the migration China, the walled-in-land, whose exclusive policy has kept it hitherto but partially influenced by the civilized sentiment of its sister nations. As this movement relates to the work of Chris-

tianizing the people of China it has an importance which the Christian mind of our own people will not be able fully to estimate. It removes obstacles to the work such as render mission labor when

to the work such as render mission labor when carried on in China hazardous as well as comparatively insignificant.

Amid those many millions the few missionaries who go out are as the gens amid the grains of sand in the desert, scattered afar, snining and valuable, but almost lost to sight. But the hazard of missionary enterprise in the direction of China is an obstacle against which faith is called to life a standard that must needs be regarded as sublime. Organized as these shrewd and yet send-civilized people are to resist foreign religious influence; joined to their idols, to which they are bound to cling, and which they are bound to cling, and which they are bound to defend against the disparagement of toreign religious teachers; they carry in their names a feeling with respect to the missionary such as the bigoted Jews felt for Christ—a feeling which is ever ready to be aroused into fury and to expendiself, as did that of the Jews towards Christ, in dealing death. At the whisper of their watchword, "Quith," they are prepared to rise and massacre the exponents of the Christian cause as they did at Ningpe.

It is not of course to be supposed that they do not bring with them to our country the same fanatical regard for "Quith," which has been instilled into

It is not of course to be supposed that they de not bring with them to our country the same hanatical regard for "Quin" which has been instilled into their numes in their own land. They do. But here, no matter in how large numbers they may come, the power of our civilized institutions will hold them in check, while the sound of the Gospel will be in all the air around them.

This is the way, doubtless, which may be hopefully looked forward to as the means whereby the deeply impressed "Quih" bigotry, which generations and centuries have handed down to the Chinaman, will be erased. A power greater than that of bigotry will be erased. A power greater than that of bigotry will be found to reside in the insensible influence of contact with a Christian people, in the latter's own land; and it remains only for our people to yield to these foreigners a Christian welcome.

J. C. NEWARK, Oct. 20, 1870.

A Suggestion to Preachers. NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I take great pleasure in reading in your unequalled

paper every Monday morning the reports of the

who hear and read them. My object in writing is not only to thank you for the great enterprise you bit in conducting so wonderful a paper as the ration the propriety of requesting the clergy of the different denominations in this city (and their name is Legion) to set aside, say the first Sunday in November, for preaching from some particular passage of Scripture, so that the people at large may have an opportunity offered to them of seeing how near the different seets interpret the same passage alike. It it would not be considered impertinent on my part I would respectfully suggest a their theme for a discourse on that day the third, fourth and fifth verses of the twenty-third chapter of Matthew, which read thus:—

and do not.

For they bind heavy burdens and grievous to be borne, and
lay them on men's shoulders; but they themselves will not
move them with one of their lingers.

But all their works they do for to be seen of men: they
make broad their phytacteries and entarge the borders of
their garments.

On the succeeding Sunday I would select for their consideration Matthew xv., 9:—

Consideration Matthew XV., 9:—
But in vain they do worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of mea.
I think you will cordially agree with me, Mr. Editor, that this proposition is eminently wise and proper, especially at this particular time, when so many are inquiring, as Pilate did of old, "What is Truth?"
A TRUTH-SEEKER.

Remarkable Religious Movement in Scotland.

The Free Church of Scotland Monthly Record says that in Scotland there is a growing tendency amo the young people to leave the Presbyterian for th Episcopal Church: This it accounts for mainly because of the more fashionable position of the latter. It adds that it "would be comparatively easy to reconcile ourselves" to their going over to the Low Church; but that "when Presbysacians go over the border under a pressure of a love for music and form and a symbolical worship" they are not content with anything less that on extravagant ritual that is half way to Rome. It tosists that mulisters and parents should tench clearly the difference between Episcopacy and Presbytery; and that, while "we have the best of reasons why we may not use organs, flowers or liturgies," they should yet make the services attractive, whether of song, prayer of preaching.

Religious Notes-General and Personal

The Dutch Reformed Classis of Orange, N. J., has George W. Connitt, who disregards the decision of Classis in dismissing him from the church in New Prospect. With the aid of his friends there, he has laimed the pastorate; and they have elected elder and deacons, who claim to be officers of the church Now the Classis has gone so far as to depose him from the ministry and expel him from the church.

A fair for the erection of the Church of St. Mars has been opened at Williamsbridge by the esteemed pastor, Rev. J. A. Kinseda, and is now in full pro gress. The greatest interest is manifested in its suc cess and the noble object which it is intended to

cess and the noble object which it is intended to aid. The Catholics of this picturesque little town consist almost wholly of Irish, French and Italians, and, with their fellow citizens of other denominations, are doing all in their power to render the fair a complete success.

The parishioners of St. Anne's church, Brooklyn, presented yesterday to the fpastor, Father Gleeson, a handsome Turgesen chronometer and an address. Mr. C. O'Nelli made the presentation in a neat speech, expressive of the congregation's appreciation of Father Gleeson's long and arduous service in their behalf. Father Gleeson briefly replied.

The Lutheran Observer says that the policy adopted

The Lutheran Observer says that the policy adopted by most of the Lutheran churches in this country combines the leading characteristics of both Presbyterianism and Congregationsitism. "In the earlier history of the Lutheran Church in this country the Congregational element was the stronger; in her later developm at the Presbyterian element has made considerable progress."

Bishop Bayley will administer the rite of confirmation to about 200 candidates this morning in the St. John's Roman Catholic church in Paterson. In the evening the Bishop will deliver a lecture for the benefit of the orphans, the subject of which will be his visit to Rome and the Vatican Council.

be his visit to Rome and the Vatican Council.

The subject of the evening lecture in the Chapel of the Independents at Paterson will be "The Great Apostacy Preceding the Second Advent." This society is a sort of private congregation, ministered by Mr. George B. Day, a clerk in the Passic County National Bank. The doctrines of the society approximate to the Scorrite. In the First Baptist church Rev. Dr. Banvard will lecture on "The Woman for the Times," and in the Cross street Methodist Episcopai church Rev. Mr. Lowette will preach on "The Position and Induence of Woman."

The Congregational churches at Orwell, Castile, Brighton and Hannibal, N. Y., are reported by the Presbyterian as having "perfected their organization" by becoming Presbyterian. The Hannibal church has not been for some years on the Congregational imputes.

The Baptist church in Old Cambridge, Mass., idedicated a meeting house, costing \$125,000, f from debt. It is worthy of mention that this buing is not owned by the "society," or by any assection of pewholders, but by the church itself.

The library of the Gettysburg Theological Semi-nary (Lutheran) has received, through the kindness of Hon. Mr. Curtin, our Minister in St. Petersburg, one of the two hundred fac simile copies of the Shattic manuscript published by the Russian gov-

The Congregationalists of Rhode Island have opened the campaign of their Jubilee year by a meeting in Providence, addressed by President Hopkins, Processor Park, Dr. Manning, Senator Buckingham, and the Baptists, President Caswell and Dr. Caldwell.

THE COURTS

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN RANKSHPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford. The discharges in bankruptcy during the past week were W. H. Smith and Peter W. Bedford. Petitions during the same period-Abiel Akin and Lloyd D. Pruce and Jacob Shaffer.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Arson on the High Seas-Attempt to Burn a Ship 800 Miles from Land.

Before Commissioner Osborn. Charles Bardoc, J. Meredith, Samuel Dunken and Frederick Allen, four men belonging to the ship Robert Edwards, of New Bedford, were yesterday brought up, charged by their captain, I. Tinkle-paugh, with attempting to burn the said ship while 800 miles out to sea. Assistant District Attories Purdy prosecuted on the part of the government, and as this is a capital offence the defendants were at once sent to Ludlow Street Jail to await aniex-The Melborn Perjury Case.

Before Commissioner Shields.

Francis Melborn was yesterday brought up for

examination on the charge of committing wilful perjury in reference to his becoming ball in the Caldwell drawback fraud case, as previously reported in the HERALD. The witnesses, knowever, did not put in an appearance, and the Commissioner at once issued an attachment for them. Prosecution Under the New Election Law.

Refore Commissioner Davenport. Michael Meares, who was arrested on Tuesday last

charged, in company with John Garry, with resist ing the authority of one of the newly appointed supervisors named Henry Lawler, at 345 Spring street, was yesterday brought up for examination, having been locked up since his arrest. The only witness present was Earnest P. Johnston for the delence, on being sworn he testified to the excellent character Meares had always borne; that he nad known thin usa watter at the restaurant 311 Spring street for some years nast, and further that he was a sober and intelligent man and that he did not believe he had resisted the challenger. There being no further witnesses present the further examination was adjourned until to-morrow. aa known him as a waiter at the

SUPREME COURT.

Alleged Abduction Case-Damages Claimed. Before Judge Jones. Crave vs. Houghton.-This action is brought to

recover \$10,000 for enticing away the plaintiff's wife. The answer is a general denial, and that the marriage between the plaintiff and his alleged wife was contracted by fraud and not binding, and that an action is now pending to annul the marriage. On an order granted by Judge Jones a motion was made and argued to dismiss the case upon the grounds-First, that in the divorce case this plainting grounds—First, that in the divorce case this plaint if swore that one Mrs. Noe and not this defendant enticed his wife away; second, that the parties were not husband and wife, and, third, that this action is not maintainable pending the action between the plaintiff and his alleged wire to annul the marriage on the ground of fraud. The motion was argued at length. The Court reserved its decision.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 22, 1879.

The races closed to-day. The first race, purse \$300, for horses that never beat 2:40, four trotted-The race was won by Lady Hughes, of Newton, it three straight heats. Time—2:39 14, 2:38, 2:38. Lady Soipaugh, of Hudson, was second, and Rosa Lee, of paper every Monday morning the reports of the sermons delivered the previous day. Although you are, as a matter of course, compelied to print a great deal of trash, yet some of the discourses are, in reality, very meritorious productions, and well calculated to make better men and wemen of those (230%, 231%).